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Ljudska Pravica, No 16, 1950.

31,629 PERSONS RECRUITED FOR INDUSTRIAL WORK IN 1949

Martin Greif, Slovenian Minister of Labor, declared on 18 January that in 1949 it was discovered that 64,674 people in Slovenia could be recruited to work in industry without hampering agricultural production. Included in that number are 20,649 men and 44,025 women. In 1949 as many as 31,629 people (16,286 men and 15,343 women), or 49 percent of the total available manpower, were recruited for industrial work and for other branches of the

During 1949, 3,000 skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled workers were transferred from local to federal priority enterprises. During the same year, 2,582 students in industrial and trade schools became skilled workers. According to the Five-Year Plan, 45,000 workers in Slovenia are to be trained to be skilled workers. During the first 3 years of the Five-Year Plan, 25,000 workers were trained to be skilled labor. At the end of 1949 Slovenia had 113 trade schools, which were attended by 10,523 students, and 40 industrial schools, attended by 7,391 students. This number of schools was insufficient, since 6,000 apprentices were unable to attend school.

At the end of 1949, Slovenia had about 340,000 workers and employees, of whom 33.46 percent were women. As much as 35 percent of the population fit for work is employed in the economy. This percentage covers all the able population of Slovenia except those in the cooperative and private agricultural sectors. For agricultural production, 26 percent of the rural population fit for work is needed on farms.

Greif maintained that the present survey of the distribution of manpower in Slovenia in 1949 is not accurate, and that another survey will have to be made at the beginning of 1950. According to the 1949 survey, about 7 percent of the total Slovenian population fit for work was available for work as reserve

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In 1949 the average turnover of those employed in Slovenia was 6 percent, while the average turnover for all Yugomlavia was 15 percent. According to Greif, work contracts are the only means to avoid high turnover. Only 12,000 work contracts were signed in Slovenia in 1949.

The average worker's pay per day was 146.64 dinars in 1949, or 485 percent more than in 1939, when it was only 30.20 dinars. In relation to 1948 the average daily rations increased by 37.15 percent in 1949.

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